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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
STATE DEPARTMENT
OF
YOUTH SERVICES

For the Period
Beginning July 1, 1984 and ending June 30, 1985

Dr. Sylvia H. Weinberg, Chairman
Board of Youth Services

Harry W. Davis, Jr., Commissioner

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The Honorable Richard W. Riley
Office of the Governor
State of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Governor Riley:

We are pleased to submit for your consideration the 1984-85 Annual Report of the Department of Youth Services. This year's report reflects a stabilized organization with refined goals and operating procedures. As a State agency, we have matured since the Youth Services Act of 1981 consolidated the State's Juvenile Justice System and we are now engaged in developing new ideas for established programs and promoting new treatment concepts.

During 1984-85, the Department emphasized in its daily operations the principle of treatment and rehabilitation as a primary philosophy. We took many steps focused toward dealing with the basic causes of delinquency and continued to stress positive incentives for children in our care. Every effort has been made to identify alternatives to institutionalization. In our determination to keep children placed in the community whenever possible, communication was improved and expanded between institutional staff, community staff and families, and the Court. Within Institutional Programs, the physical environment was upgraded through rigorous improvements and plant and grounds maintenance.

Recognizing the need for enhanced staff professionalism, the Department undertook a significant expansion of its recruitment and training activities. In cooperation with the State Department of Human Resources, a sophisticated testing and screening procedure was developed for employee applicants. Before beginning their duties, new residential employees must successfully complete over two weeks of intensive training, one week of on-the-job training, in addition to prescribed in-service curriculum during their employment.

The Board and staff of the Department of Youth Services are looking forward with enthusiasm to the challenge of the upcoming years. In addition to funding a program for emotionally disturbed, incarcerated youth, the Legislature increased funding for additional probation counselors and institutional social workers which will significantly increase our impact on clients. Through efforts to work with other agencies improving the continuity of all children services and our own determination to provide the best staff and program services possible, we are convinced that the future of South Carolina's juvenile justice system offers much

promise. With the continued support of the Legislature and your office, we will translate this promise into reality.

Very truly yours,

DR. SYLVIA WEINBERG
Chairman

HARRY W. DAVIS, JR.
Commissioner

HISTORY OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's modern juvenile justice system incorporates a comprehensive network of services geared toward rehabilitating delinquent youth. However, juvenile corrections originated as an offshoot of the adult system, and for many years its orientation was punitive rather than rehabilitative.

State recognition of the delinquency problem actually dates from 1875 when a wing of the state penitentiary was designated a "reformatory" to accommodate young boys. Between 1900 and 1920, three separate juvenile correctional institutions segregated by race and sex were established under auspices of the State Board. Legislation enacted in 1946 placed management and operation of these facilities under the Board of State Industrial Schools. A Division of Placement and Aftercare, added in 1954, was empowered to authorize a child's release prior to the twenty-first birthday.

Although the Board of State Industrial Schools maintained administrative authority over the institutions, each functioned as a separate entity evidencing little coordination of effort. State funding was concentrated in physical improvements, and no resources were allocated to recruitment of professional staff. The result was a highly inadequate level of treatment and rehabilitation. Education programs remained outside the mainstream of the state instructional system since they received neither funding nor supervision from the Department of Education. While these deficiencies in operation and effectiveness were recognized increasingly by concerned citizens, reforms were not instituted until the late 1960's.

Legislation enacted during 1966 changed the name of the governing body to the Board of Juvenile Corrections, which, in the following year, appointed a State Director. Although the new Director was charged with the responsibility of centralizing and coordinating the administration of all units inclusive of integrating the operational facilities and divisions, no staffing was provided to his office. Integration was not accomplished until 1968, when a class action suit was prosecuted successfully in federal court. Court-ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 then freed access to federal funding through the Elementary and Secondary School Act, engendering major improvements in academic and vocational instruction. In 1971, passage of the Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and related juvenile delinquency legislation authorized establishment of State law enforcement Planning Agencies. Task forces then were appointed to examine the problems of crime and delinquency and assess long and short-term needs.

In 1969 the State Legislature responded to the issue of juvenile justice reform by creating an entirely new agency, the Department of Juvenile

Corrections. The enabling legislation affirmed Placement and Aftercare as a separate Division, which subsequently achieved Departmental status in 1971. Within the two new agencies, professional staff developed and implemented programs. During this time, the institutional population began to drop as a new thrust toward community-based services was initiated.

Legislation enacted during 1972 changed the name of the Department of Juvenile Corrections to Youth Services, and further stipulated its organization into two internal divisions: Juvenile Corrections, responsible for treating institutionalized children; and the Youth Bureau, responsible for implementation of community programs. A major focus of the Youth Bureau was the deinstitutionalization of status offenders in South Carolina.* A substantial federal grant, awarded in 1975, funded support services and other community alternatives.

Further significant progress in services to delinquent youth was reflected in 1976 by passage of the Judicial Reform Act which expanded the network of individual county family courts into a unified system operated by the state. This Act was amended during 1978 to provide that the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare administer intake and probation. In 1980, J P & A assumed the additional responsibility of detention/release decisions for children taken into custody by law enforcement.

Although the years of 1969-1980 represented substantial progress in assuring uniform and appropriate services to delinquent youth in South Carolina, it became widely recognized that the evolution of a two-Agency system had resulted in costly duplication of effort, particularly in the areas of administration and community programs. To remedy that inefficiency, the Legislature passed the Youth Services Act of 1981, merging Juvenile Placement and Aftercare and Youth Services into a single Department of Youth Services effective on October 1, 1981.

Cited in the enabling legislation were the following organizational and programmatic considerations: 1) the need to develop a single policy direction for juvenile justice; 2) the need to offer a comprehensive array of community-based treatment and prevention programs; 3) the need to combine management structures and supportive functions to avoid duplication and free resources for enhancement of services; 4) the need to eliminate the competition for funding inherent in a two-agency system; and 5) the need to present to the public a consistent and comprehensible system of juvenile justice services. The Youth Services Act created a Policy Board to guide the Department's administration of services and a separate

* Status offenders are juveniles charged with offenses which would not be crimes if committed by an adult such as running away, incorrigibility, and truancy.

and independent Juvenile Parole Board responsible for determining the time of release for institutionalized children. Descriptions of the two Boards, the Department's organizational components, and the range of services provided are included in following portions of this Report.

In addition to its organizational provisions, the merger legislation embodied several major changes in the juvenile code. It prohibited the commitment of status offenders to the Department except for purposes of evaluation, and it increased from ten to twelve the minimum age for institutionalization of all other offenders. Age restrictions also were mandated for local jail detentions, requiring court orders for eleven and twelve year olds and abolishing such confinement for children under the age of eleven. Thus, the Youth Services Act of 1981 culminated twelve years of organizational, programmatic and legal reforms by creating a unified Department responsive to the treatment needs of individual children at any point of entry into the juvenile justice system.

THE STATE BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

The State Board of Youth Services is the governing body of the Department. It is comprised of one member from each of the State's six Congressional Districts, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Additionally, the State Superintendent of Education or his designee serves as an ex-officio voting member and the Supervising Chaplain of the Department as an ex-officio non-voting member. Thus the State Board has eight members of whom seven are voting members.

Members serve for terms of five years and until successors are appointed and qualified. The Board elects from its body a chairman, who serves for one year and cannot succeed himself, a vice chairman and a secretary. Meetings are held monthly.

The Board maintains exclusive responsibility for Departmental policy. It is vested with the authority to hire a Commissioner and to delegate to the Commissioner management of Departmental affairs. The Board may enter into agreements with the governing bodies of other state agencies to accomplish more efficient management of programs, negotiate contracts and expend such public funds as necessary within the appropriated limit to carry out its responsibilities.

THE JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD

The Juvenile Parole Board is charged with the responsibility of reviewing the progress of children committed to the custody of the Board of Youth Services and making the decision to release or to revoke release. The Board consists of ten members appointed by the Governor with the

advice and consent of the Senate, including one from each of the six Congressional Districts and four from the State at-large. Members serve four year terms and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The Board elects from its body a chairman, who serves for one year and cannot succeed himself, a vice chairman and a secretary. Meetings are held at least monthly or as often as necessary to ensure that the case of each child committed to the Department's correctional facilities is considered on a quarterly basis.

The Parole Board has the authority to issue temporary and final discharges or release youth conditionally by prescribing certain conditions for their aftercare. To that end it is mandated to issue written guidelines for release consideration. By law, the Board may order restitution as a condition of release. During fiscal year 1984-85, the Board released 798 juveniles of which 528 were placed on conditional status.

THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The administrative offices of the Department of Youth Services are located in downtown Columbia at 1122 Lady Street. The Department employs approximately 1,000 staff members, distributed throughout the state in regional and local offices as well as in Columbia at the institutional and administrative locations. Youth Services is mandated to provide a full range of juvenile justice services, including: prevention programming; detention/release screening; intake; probation supervision; aftercare supervision; restitution; community supportive functions; institutional treatment and education; and Interstate Compact administration. To respond to these broad responsibilities, the Department is divided into six organizational components: 1) Commissioner's Office; 2) Administration; 3) Community Programs; 4) Institutional Programs; 5) Education; and 6) Treatment Services. The functions of each are described below.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The Commissioner, in conjunction with the State Board of Youth Services, develops and implements Departmental policy. He is charged with ensuring efficient management of the Department, and to that end bears ultimate responsibility for planning, organization, staffing, budgeting, reporting and day-to-day operations. Working closely with the Commissioner is a Deputy Commissioner who oversees operational aspects of interrelated programs and activities for the Agency's major Divisions. He serves as Acting Commissioner when the Commissioner is absent and is his chief advisor on policy development and organizational management.

Additional staff support for the Commissioner's Office includes an internal auditor, ombudsmen, a volunteer coordinator, a public informa-

tion director, and an attorney, as well as executive and staff assistants. The internal auditor independently examines agency fiscal operations and policy to ensure conformity with State regulations and accepted accounting practices. Client services, related complaints, requests and recommendations are the responsibility of agency ombudsmen who provide regular status reports to the Commissioner, recommend policy and procedural changes based on direct observation of trends and act as agents in coordinating services with sister agencies.

The volunteer coordinator recruits volunteers and promotes their participation in all departmental programs. Realizing the diversity of talents potentially available through volunteers, an ongoing objective of the coordinator is to increase the variety of placements offered within the Department.

The Department also is committed to promoting public awareness of juvenile justice programs in South Carolina. To that end, its public information director provides information to stimulate interest in agency activities and increase general knowledge of its responsibilities, objectives, and policies. Information is disseminated in a variety of forms, including printed brochures and newsletters, newspaper articles, audio/visual media programs and personal appearances.

Because of DYS' inherent involvement in the judicial system, agency staff are constantly in need of legal advice. An Agency attorney provides legal interpretation, Court representation, and legislative review. He also is available to the Boards, the Commissioner, and agency staff to review proposed policies as they relate to state and federal law.

ADMINISTRATION

The Administrative Division provides primary support to the Commissioner and the Institutional, Educational, Community and Treatment components. Headed by an Assistant Commissioner, this Division encompasses four key sections critical to the day-to-day operations of the Department: Finance; Planning and Information Systems; Personnel and Staff Development; and Administrative Services. Administration is staffed by approximately 130 employees, comprising about twelve percent of the Departmental workforce.

Finance

The Finance Section provides DYS with a fiscal management system for all funds made available to the Agency. Finance is composed of three working units: Accounting, Purchasing and Budgeting. Accounting maintains records of expenditures and receipts and manages fiscal aspects of federal grants. The Purchasing Unit procures all goods and handles leases and contracts, while Budgeting monitors the Agency's overall funding status and coordinates internal management of funds.

Personnel and Staff Development

The Personnel and Staff Development Section consists of four units: Employee Relations, Staff Development, Operations and Recruitment. This section is responsible for a myriad of personnel management functions including: training, classification of positions, employee benefits, Agency-wide staff performance evaluation procedures and new employee orientation. All actions pertaining to human resource management are coordinated by Personnel. In addition to supporting Agency management, Personnel provides employee relations assistance to all staff.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Services Section is organized into three basic units: Physical Plant, Food Services and Administrative Support Services. Physical Plant oversees implementation of permanent improvement programs, maintains the motor vehicle fleet, buildings, equipment and grounds of the Department, and manages the beef and dairy herds. Food Services, under the direction of a registered dietician, is responsible for providing nutritional meals to the Department's residential population. Administrative Support Services incorporates Central Records, the Central Laundry and Supply Services.

Overall the Administrative Services Section has primary responsibility for maintaining over 105 automobiles, 100 buildings and 1000 acres of land, as well as feeding and clothing a population averaging 550 residential clients on any given day.

Planning and Information Systems

The Planning and Information Section plays a lead role in the development of state-mandated programmatic, capital improvement and information technology plans as well as proposal writing and grants management. Monitoring, evaluation and special research studies are among the other responsibilities of this Section which also provides staff support to the Agency Budget and Research Committees. Central to performing all of these functions is maintenance of the Management Information System (MIS), an on-line client-tracking mechanism now in its 6th year of operation. MIS generates critical statistical information used throughout the Department and criminal justice system for monitoring systems flow and activities, case management, grants and planning processes, routine reporting, and responses to demand information requests.

The Planning and Information Section also includes a four-station Word Processing Unit having cataloging and extended storage capacity. Word Processing generates in a timely and cost-efficient manner the majority of documents necessary for operation of the Department's Central Administrative Offices.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

The Community Programs Division, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, administers prevention, detention/release screening, intake, probation and aftercare supervision, restitution and community-based support services. For management purposes, the State is divided into six geographic regions which encompass the sixteen judicial circuits. Regional Directors manage services in each of these multi-county areas. Further, each judicial circuit or subdivision thereof is directed by a local counselor-in-charge. About 340 Agency employees, or approximately one-third of the Agency's work force, are assigned to Community Programs.

Prevention

The Prevention Section focuses its efforts on deterring juvenile crime. A State Prevention Specialist provides statewide direction for this program area and oversees implementation of the State Prevention Plan. Additionally, prevention specialists are assigned to each regional office and the larger family court offices. These staff members work with the local community to develop specific programs promoting positive youth development in the home, school and community.

Twenty-Four Hour Detention/Release Screening

The Department of Youth Services through its Community Programs Division is responsible for determining whether youth taken into custody by law enforcement should be confined in jail or released pending court appearance. To accomplish this responsibility in a uniform manner throughout the state, certain criteria define those circumstances which justify detention. The criteria reflect guidelines concerning community protection, an orderly court process, and the safety of the child. Law Enforcement concurrence is required for release in the event that a child has been charged with a felony.

Twenty-four hour statewide coverage has necessitated recruitment of contractual agents for evening, weekend and holiday calls. These agents meet educational and age criteria, are subject to a criminal records check and must complete a sixteen-hour training program. Answering services, beepers or direct call systems enable prompt communication between Departmental staff/agents and law enforcement agencies in each county. Law enforcement can reasonably expect on site response by a counselor or agent within one hour of notification.

Through intervention at the front end of the system, the Department is working toward the goal of eliminating jail detention except as a "last resort" alternative when a youth is judged to be a danger to himself or the community. During fiscal year 1984-1985, 4,231 youth were screened for

preadjudicatory detention, and of those 2,814 (67%) were released to their parents or other appropriate community placements.

Intake

Intake staff are available to provide immediate assistance when a child is taken into custody or brought to the attention of the Family Court. They offer crisis intervention counseling, conduct preliminary interviews with children and their families and make referrals for clients who exhibit special needs. When a child has been taken into custody, Intake is equipped to seek alternatives to detention or expedite court processing of the case. Law enforcement accounts for the majority of referrals to Intake, although cases also originate from parents, schools and social service agencies.

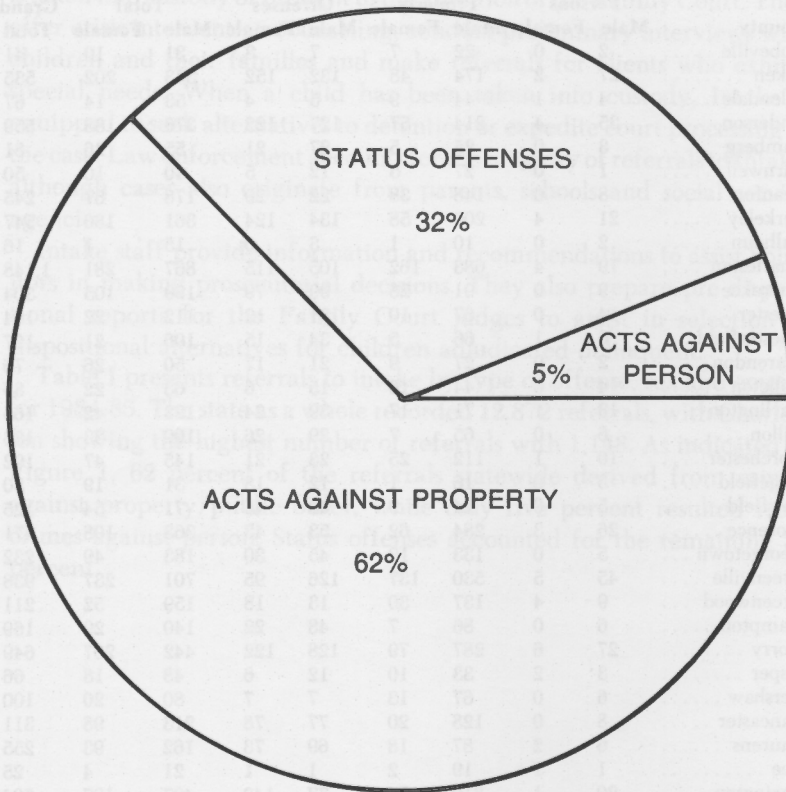
Intake staff provide information and recommendations to assist Solicitors in making prosecutorial decisions. They also prepare pre-dispositional reports for the Family Court judges to assist in selection of dispositional alternatives for children adjudicated delinquent.

Table I presents referrals to intake by type of offense, sex and county for 1984-85. The state as a whole recorded 12,872 referrals, with Charleston showing the highest number of referrals with 1,148. As indicated in Figure 1, 62 percent of the referrals statewide derived from crimes against property/public order, while only five percent resulted from crimes against person. Status offenses accounted for the remaining 32 percent.

TABLE I
Referrals to Intake by Type of Offense,
Sex, and County, FY 1985

County	Acts Against Persons		Acts Against Property		Status Offenses		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abbeville	2	0	22	7	7	3	31	10	41
Aiken	27	2	174	48	132	152	333	202	535
Allendale	4	1	44	9	5	4	53	14	67
Anderson	35	4	214	57	127	122	376	183	559
Bamberg	3	0	25	5	27	21	55	26	81
Barnwell	1	0	27	5	12	5	40	10	50
Beaufort	8	0	148	38	22	29	178	67	245
Berkeley	21	4	206	58	134	124	361	186	547
Calhoun	2	0	10	1	3	0	15	1	16
Charleston	79	4	683	162	105	115	867	281	1,148
Cherokee	9	0	91	26	99	79	199	105	304
Chester	14	0	67	10	31	12	112	22	134
Chesterfield ...	6	1	66	5	34	15	106	21	127
Clarendon	2	0	27	9	21	17	50	26	76
Colleton	4	0	44	16	15	6	63	22	85
Darlington	13	1	71	17	39	24	123	42	165
Dillon	6	0	65	7	29	26	100	33	133
Dorchester	10	1	112	25	23	21	145	47	192
Edgefield	3	0	16	1	12	18	31	19	50
Fairfield	5	0	24	9	42	45	71	54	125
Florence	26	3	284	62	53	43	363	108	471
Georgetown ...	5	0	133	19	45	30	183	49	232
Greenville	45	5	530	137	126	95	701	237	938
Greenwood ...	9	4	137	30	13	18	159	52	211
Hampton	6	0	86	7	48	22	140	29	169
Horry	27	6	287	79	128	122	442	207	649
Jasper	3	2	33	10	12	6	48	18	66
Kershaw	6	0	67	13	7	7	80	20	100
Lancaster	8	0	128	20	77	78	213	98	311
Laurens	6	2	87	18	69	73	162	93	255
Lee	1	1	19	2	1	1	21	4	25
Lexington	20	1	310	54	77	142	407	197	604
McCormick ...	2	0	16	8	5	4	23	12	35
Marion	4	1	79	19	38	29	121	49	170
Marlboro	6	2	40	10	16	23	62	35	97
Newberry	3	0	43	7	40	30	86	37	123
Oconee	7	6	110	46	22	24	139	76	215
Orangeburg ...	8	1	109	28	34	35	151	64	215
Pickens	11	2	102	21	37	35	150	58	208
Richland	46	4	467	118	41	62	554	184	738
Saluda	1	0	10	8	3	6	14	14	28
Spartanburg ...	48	17	528	111	162	153	738	281	1,019
Sumter	15	1	152	33	49	42	216	76	292
Union	9	0	79	23	21	19	109	42	151
Williamsburg ..	5	0	26	11	18	6	49	17	66
York	22	1	323	71	45	51	390	123	513
Out Of State ..	9	1	168	57	23	33	200	91	291
TOTALS	612	78	6,489	1,537	2,129	2,027	9,230	3,642	12,872

FIGURE 1
Offense Involvement at Intake, Statewide
FY 1985



Probation and Aftercare

Probation and aftercare counselors supervise youth placed on probation by the Family Court or discharged from institutions on conditional release status by the Juvenile Parole Board. These counselors work with the child and his family to establish behavioral guidelines and set treatment objectives in a written treatment plan. Progress in meeting the objectives is monitored through monthly office, home and school visits. Referrals are made as necessary to appropriate community programs. In the event that a child on probation must be committed to a juvenile correctional facility, the counseling relationship is maintained through contact with Student Development staff at the residential campus.

During 1984-85, the average probation caseload statewide on any given day was 3,320 while that for parole (aftercare) was 429.

Restitution

Legislation enacted in 1980 authorized the Family Court and the Juvenile Parole Board to impose restitution in the form of supervised community service or monetary reparation up to the amount of \$500. Accordingly, Youth Services established a restitution program based on an accountability model which offers services responsive to victim, community and offender needs. The Department encourages use of restitution as a dispositional alternative to incarceration and as a special or sole condition of probation or parole. Intake counselors may recommend that judges order restitution for probationers, while Community Programs staff may suggest through Student Development counselors that the Parole Board order it as a condition of institutional release.

Fire stations, animal shelters, churches, recreation departments and law enforcement agencies are typical of the public and private non-profit organizations recruited as work sites for community service. Some of the sites utilized in 1984-85 included Newberry College, Chester State Park, Blackville Police Department, Kershaw County Library, Florence Humane Society, and the Jasper County Courthouse. The Juvenile Restitution Program, Inc., in Charleston, a private non-profit organization, has provided technical assistance to the Department and coordinated efforts in that locale.

During fiscal year 1984-85, 1,706 restitution orders were mandated statewide including 751 in the monetary category and 955 in the community service category. Dollar amount ordered was \$153,038, while hours of community service ordered were 60,228. A total of 1,300 orders were successfully fulfilled during this reporting period.

Community Support Services

Community Support provides specialized ancillary services for Community Programs. This section is responsible for administering the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Residential Care, Placement and St. Luke's Center.

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles reflects a cooperative agreement among the fifty states, the District of Columbia and Guam. In South Carolina, the Commissioner of the Department of Youth Services acts as its administrator, assuming responsibility for:

1. cooperative supervision of delinquents on probation or parole;
2. interstate return of delinquents who have escaped or absconded;
3. interstate return of non-delinquent runaways; and
4. such other measures for the protection of juveniles and the public as party states deem desirable to undertake cooperatively.

The Community Programs Division, through its Support Services Section, supervises daily operations relating to the Compact. During 1984-85, 122 probation and parole cases were accepted into South Carolina from

other states, while 133 from South Carolina were transferred to other states. Some 142 runaways apprehended here were returned to homes out of state, and 128 South Carolina runaways were brought back to this state.

Residential Care oversees five Department-operated group homes and shelters as well as a special intensive program for chronic status offenders. In addition to these Agency group homes, the Department contracts with 14 group homes throughout the State to provide short and long-term placements. The Department-operated shelters include Hope House, a short-term placement facility, and Crossroads, a "walk-in" or self-referral shelter affiliated with the National Runaway Hotline. Hope House is centrally located in Columbia, while Crossroads in Charleston serves mainly the coastal area. These facilities provide normal subsistence requirements, medical care, crisis intervention counseling and general assistance in reuniting runaway children and their families. During 1984-85, Hope House and Crossroads together accepted 665 youth for services.

The Departmental group homes are Charleston Place for female clients, Greenville Boys Home, and Shenandoah, a co-educational facility located in Columbia. These homes provide a residential base for treatment programs which tap local resources for educational, recreational and health services. The goal during a child's three to six month stay is resolution of those interpersonal conflicts and behavioral problems which impair his functioning in the home setting. During 1984-85, a total of 170 children received services in Agency group homes.

The shelter and group home programs receive federal support through the Social Services Block Grant and Runaway and Homeless Youth Act funds.

The Chronic Status Offender Program (CSOP) is a special, intensive treatment program for the repeat status offender whose needs have not been met in the home community. During their 50-day stays at CSOP, residents participate in a variety of skills-building courses aimed at improving interpersonal skills and basic life skills as well as counseling and regular academic work. Family involvement is considered a vital component of treatment, and every effort is made to ensure at least two therapeutic sessions during the child's stay. During 1984-85 a total of 125 admissions were recorded at the Chronic unit.

Placement Services supports intake, probation and parole staff in securing alternative placements. Counselors based in each of the six Regional Offices recruit, screen and certify foster families, provide training and counseling assistance, disburse monthly subsistence allowances, and arrange placements on a contractual basis in non-Agency group homes around the State.

During 1984-85 a total of 956 contractual placements were made, including 286 to foster care and 670 to contractual group homes.

St. Luke's Center, located in Columbia, is a neighborhood center which provides recreational opportunities to youth and other age groups while serving as a channel of communication for the community at large. Referrals to St. Luke's originate from diverse sources including the youth themselves, families, schools, churches and various social agencies. Athletics, arts and crafts, and a day camp program are among activities available to young people and their families.

Marine Institutes

The South Carolina Department of Youth Services contracts with the Associated Marine Institutes of Miami to provide two programs in the state. One program is located in Charleston and the other is in Beaufort County.

The Marine Institutes are educational/vocational programs for juvenile offenders under the supervision of the Department. The programs are designed to work with chronic and serious juvenile offenders. Many of the juveniles referred to the Marine Institutes have failed to benefit from more routine interventions and services offered by the Department. The Marine Institutes serve as alternatives to institutionalization for many of these youth.

The Marine Institute in Charleston, located on Patriots Point, serves an average population of forty juveniles. The program is co-educational and serves day students primarily from the Charleston area. The other program located on Honeybee Island in Beaufort County, is a residential program for male students.

Camp Paupi-Win

Each year the Community Division sponsors a special summer camp named "Paupi-Win" from an Indian word meaning laughter. The more than 100 campers, mostly 12 to 16 year olds, may reflect any level of community service from prevention to aftercare. Staffed primarily by DYS employees, the five-day camp program includes a wide variety of activities such as backpacking, canoeing, drama, and law related education. Employee enthusiasm for the project, coupled with generous donations of funds and goods by the public, have enabled Camp Paupi-Win to become an annual event eagerly anticipated by campers and staff alike.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS

The Institutional Programs Division, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, operates four facilities centrally located in Columbia. These include the Reception and Evaluation Center which provides diagnostic services to children temporarily committed by the Family Court and three residential campuses which serve youth committed on final judicial orders. The Institutional Division also oversees recreational and religious services for its client population and includes a Public Safety Section responsible for security. Overall, the Division's staff incorporate about 387 employees accounting for more than 38% of the Departmental workforce. During 1984-85 the average daily population for all institutional programs was 549.

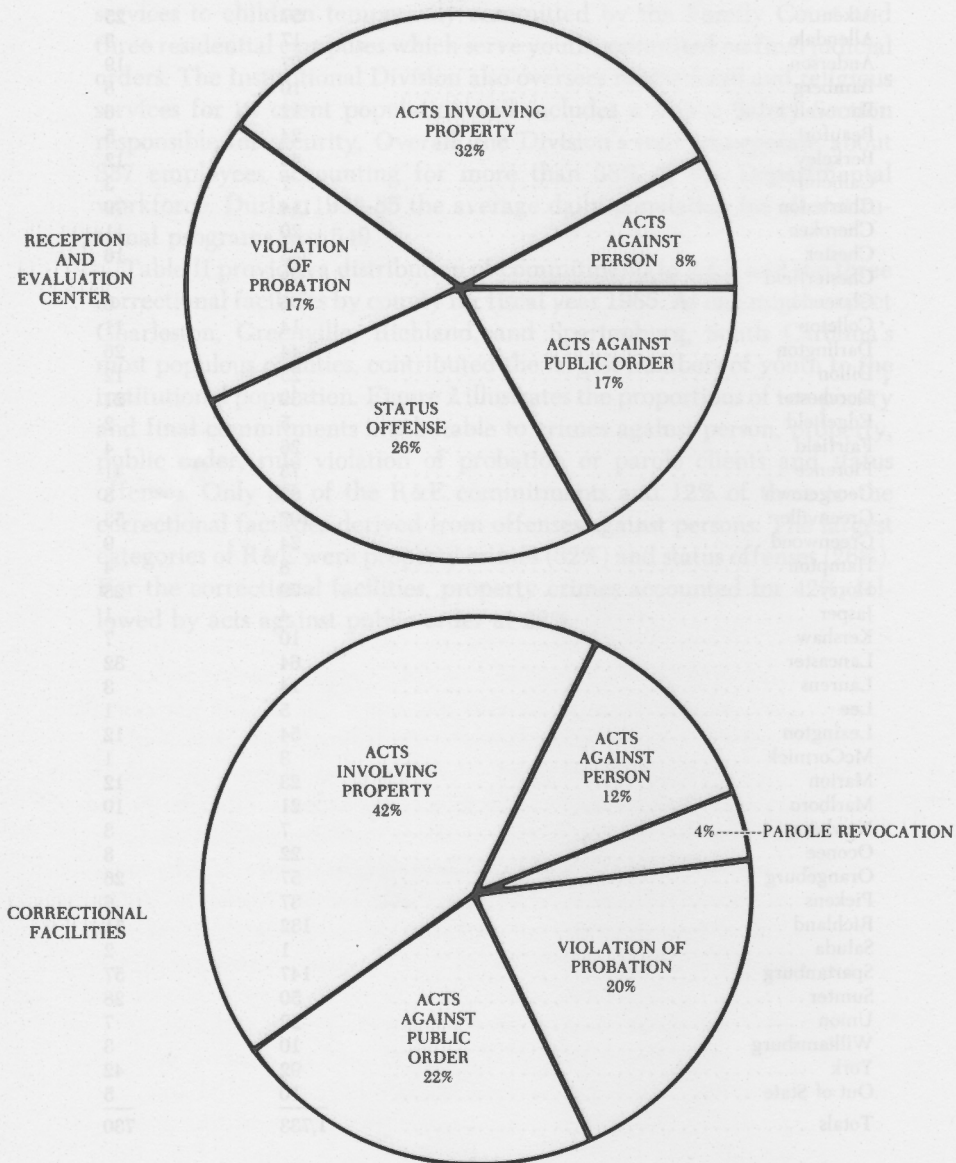
Table II provides a distribution of commitments to R&E and the three correctional facilities by county for fiscal year 1985. As one might expect Charleston, Greenville, Richland, and Spartanburg, South Carolina's most populous counties, contributed the largest numbers of youth to the institutional population. Figure 2 illustrates the proportions of temporary and final commitments attributable to crimes against person, property, public order, rule violation of probation or parole clients and status offenses. Only 8% of the R&E commitments and 12% of those to the correctional facilities derived from offenses against persons. The largest categories of R&E were property crimes (32%) and status offenses (26%). For the correctional facilities, property crimes accounted for 42%, followed by acts against public order at 22%.

TABLE II
Commitments to Institutional Programs by County, FY 1985

County	Reception and Evaluation Center	Institutions*
Abbeville	7	7
Aiken	57	25
Allendale	17	5
Anderson	87	19
Bamberg	10	8
Barnwell	12	6
Beaufort	24	5
Berkeley	44	12
Calhoun	7	3
Charleston	114	70
Cherokee	20	11
Chester	43	16
Chesterfield	23	7
Clarendon	6	0
Colleton	14	11
Darlington	44	26
Dillon	25	12
Dorchester	39	21
Edgefield	5	2
Fairfield	26	4
Florence	73	41
Georgetown	33	8
Greenville	107	53
Greenwood	24	9
Hampton	8	4
Horry	79	28
Jasper	4	1
Kershaw	10	7
Lancaster	64	32
Laurens	14	3
Lee	5	1
Lexington	54	12
McCormick	3	1
Marion	23	12
Marlboro	21	10
Newberry	7	3
Oconee	22	8
Orangeburg	57	26
Pickens	37	6
Richland	132	51
Saluda	1	2
Spartanburg	147	57
Sumter	50	28
Union	22	7
Williamsburg	10	3
York	92	42
Out of State	10	5
Totals	1,733	730

* Willow Lane, JCR, & Birchwood Campuses combined.

FIGURE 2
Offense Involvement of Institutional Commitments, Statewide
FY 1985



Reception and Evaluation Center

Reception and Evaluation offers a comprehensive array of diagnostic services for clients committed temporarily pending dispositional outcomes in the Family Court. According to State law, an evaluation at R&E must precede commitment to a juvenile correctional facility and the evaluation period may not exceed 45 days.

The evaluation process includes medical, psychological, educational and vocational assessments and, where indicated or requested, dental or psychiatric examinations. Classroom instruction also is provided to ensure that school attendance credits are not forfeited.

All children return to the committing court with a complete written evaluation including dispositional recommendations. In these recommendations staff make every effort to encourage the use of community-based programs rather than long-term institutionalization. During 1984-85, 1,733 children were admitted to the Reception and Evaluation Center.

Residential Campuses

The residential campuses — Willow Lane, John G. Richards, and Birchwood — house and treat youth judicially committed on final orders until their release by the Parole Board. During 1984-85 a total of 730 youth were admitted to these facilities, with stays averaging six months.

Campus assignment of youth is based on age, sex, type of offense, and treatment needs. Willow Lane, the only co-educational campus, accommodates the entire female population and male offenders under age sixteen. John G. Richards houses older male property offenders. Birchwood offers special intensive services to older males charged with crimes against person as well as those who evidence severe emotional disturbance, and receives on a transfer basis, youth who exhibit serious assaultive behavior while assigned to another campus. Birchwood also accommodates the small number of youth tried as adults in the Court of General Sessions, including ten who were admitted during 1984-85. These youth remain with the Agency until they reach the age of seventeen and then are transferred to the Department of Corrections to complete the remainder of their sentences.

Although somewhat diversified in function because of the uniqueness of their client populations, the three campuses share a philosophy of treating the whole child by addressing his physical and spiritual as well as psychological, social and educational needs. Multi-disciplinary treatment teams develop plans for and with the student to accomplish resolution of specific problems or deficits, identification and completion of pre-release goals, and preparation for community re-entry. Treatment plans are based on the premise of providing institutionalized students with the opportunity to learn social, academic and vocational skills while developing realistic self-concepts. Team members monitor student progress

closely during the stay, maintaining contact with the Parole Section, the community counselor, the child's family and when necessary, placement specialists to facilitate a successful community readjustment.

Recreational Services

Recreation Staff conduct general and therapeutic programs for students assigned to the correctional facilities. All students receive these services on a regular basis. Recreational programs are under the direction of the Campus Directors at each institution and staff is supplemented by college interns and volunteers, who contribute to both the quality and quantity of services.

General activities such as sports, games, crafts, and special outings structure leisure time and foster learning experiences important to the rehabilitation of students. Additionally, a Recreational Interests and Skills Assessment (RISA) is completed on each student to guide treatment planning. Therapeutic recreation programs then may be prescribed to meet specific needs of individuals or small groups.

Chaplaincy

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive religious program for its children. Under direction of the Supervising Chaplain, Chaplains are assigned to each of the four correctional facilities. All are seminary graduates with specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Children may select from a wide range of religious activities, including formal church services on campus and religious programs in the community. They also are provided printed religious material subsidized through solicitation of free literature and correspondence Bible study courses. The Chaplain maintains close contact with the child's religious advisor at home to facilitate long-term adjustment upon return to the community religious sector. Additionally, Chaplains offer spiritual counseling and consolation to students and their families as well as Agency staff in times of sickness, crisis or death. Chaplains also are involved closely with the volunteer program in the institutions.

Public Safety

The functions of the Public Safety Division include: perimeter security of the institutions, internal security, employee identification and background checks, student identification, transportation and emergency preparedness.

Public Safety officers provide twenty-four hour perimeter surveillance of the institutions and property. Mobile patrol radio units operate continuously to ensure the physical security of the campuses and function in the apprehension of runaway students from the institutions with assistance from the State Law Enforcement Division and local authorities. During

1984-85, the rate of apprehension for runaways was nearly 100%. The Division also has promoted public awareness by establishing a positive relationship with the surrounding community.

The Identification Unit of Public Safety fingerprints and photographs all students at Institutional intake. These records are retained for a reasonable period and then destroyed if the student does not return to Agency custody. It also provides employee identification cards and other data as necessary.

Public Safety is responsible for Departmental emergency preparedness and in the event of a man-made or natural disaster, directs staff response. Examples of situations which might require activation of the emergency preparedness plan include: potential mass arrests of children, weather related emergencies and institutional disturbances.

EDUCATION

The Department of Youth Services is designated by law as a school district which operates a twelve month comprehensive educational program for its institutional population. This program is directed by a Superintendent of Education, whose role in the Agency organizational structure is analogous to that of an Assistant Commissioner. The Department's Policy Board functions as the Board of Trustees for the district in all administrative matters, including the receipt and expenditure of funds. The State Superintendent of Education, whose designee serves as an *ex officio* member of the Board, administers the standards related to academic and vocational training, including those governing certification of the seventy-four member staff. A *Defined Minimum Program* for Youth Services has been developed to reflect these standards.

The provision of educational services for all students committed to the Department is a vital component of the treatment process. Willow Lane Junior High School offers seventh through ninth grade subjects, and Birchwood High School provides secondary courses. The Willow Lane Junior High School Annex, located at the Reception and Evaluation Center, has the responsibility of conducting an evaluation to assess the student's educational needs and recommending a specific educational plan, while ensuring the maintenance of school attendance credits. Upon final commitment the student is further evaluated, placed in an individualized program commensurate with his functional level and needs and allowed to progress at his own pace. The identification of handicapped students for assignment to special education resource classes is an important aspect of the overall school program. Special education students are also assigned routinely to vocational classes.

A broad range of educational curricula in the schools is designed to meet remedial and regular requirements of: 1) students who will not be

returning to school, but need educational skills; 2) students needing Carnegie unit courses to return to the public schools; and 3) older students who do not plan to return to public school and need GED preparatory courses. Adjunct programs include driver education, general educational development, career education, vocational education (including twelve trade courses), and Chapter I and state remedial learning laboratories in the areas of reading and mathematics.

Supplemental funding for educational programs is derived federally through Chapter I and Chapter II monies for disadvantaged youth and the provisions of P.L. 94-142 for handicapped clients. Additionally, the State Department of Education administers an allotment for library resources.

Another service available to DYS students is provided by the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department. The Vocational Rehabilitation Facility located at Birchwood High School operates a cooperative program between the South Carolina Department of Youth Services and the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department. The purpose of this program is to provide Vocational Rehabilitation services to clients with disabilities who are committed to the South Carolina Department of Youth Services. The goal of the program is to provide vocational assessment, career counseling, and adjustment services necessary for the development of skills and behaviors that will enable these youth to move into competitive employment. The information gathered in assessment is also provided to DYS school guidance counselors, social workers, and teachers.

TREATMENT SERVICES

Treatment Services, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, administers specialized treatment for youth in the Department's Institutional and Community Programs. The Division is comprised of Institutional Psychology (including psychiatric services), Institutional Medical Services (including dental services), Community Psychology, Parole Services, Aftercare Violation Hearings and the Substance Abuse Program. An ongoing basic responsibility of Treatment Services is liaison with the Departments of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to develop cooperative strategies for treating emotionally handicapped and mentally retarded youth. The highly trained and specialized permanent staff of this Division constitute about four percent of the total Agency work force.

Institutional Psychology

Institutional Psychology is staffed by eight full-time and four part-time psychologists, three of whom are on contract from the University of South Carolina. Three of these full-time psychologists are assigned to the

residential campuses while the remainder are assigned to the Reception and Evaluation Center. The Section offers a wide range of services to institutionalized youth including: 1) psychological evaluations of all those committed to the R&E Center; 2) identification of mentally-handicapped youth for in-depth evaluations and special staffing with the Department of Mental Retardation for appropriate placement; 3) assessments of youth committed to the residential campuses geared toward planning treatment programs; 4) individual/group/family psychotherapy for the residential campus population; 5) input for special staffings of youth with particular problems; 6) 24-hour crisis intervention services by on-call psychologists and psychiatrists; and (7) consultation on cases or program development.

Institutional Psychology also coordinates services with the administrative heads of both programmatic divisions and encourages programs that involve mentally or emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded students. The staff further acts as Agency liaison with appropriate counterparts in the South Carolina Departments of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to facilitate treatment both for the institutional population and for those students who will require services upon release. Additionally, psychology personnel conduct training sessions for professional and paraprofessional employees and assist in the required new employee orientation held by the Department's Staff Development Section.

Medical Services

The Medical Section, headed by a Director of Nursing, is responsible for the total medical and dental care of resident students. Upon admission each student receives a physical examination which includes vision and hearing tests as well as screening for tuberculosis, scoliosis, venereal disease, and a pregnancy test for females. Medical problems are diagnosed and treated by contractual family practice physicians or referred to specialists if indicated.

A central Infirmary serves all four institutional facilities on a 24-hour seven day per week basis, with a satellite infirmary at the R&E Center. The Dental Clinic provides routine and emergency dental care. The medical staff consists of a Director of Nursing, a nurse practitioner, a dentist, a dental assistant, five RN's, two LPN's, an administrative specialist, a custodian, and a part-time pharmacist.

Community Psychology

Community Psychology is staffed by a director, six full-time psychologists and three part-time graduate assistants. Additionally, psychologists throughout the state are contracted on a "fee for services rendered" basis. The mission is to provide specialized assistance to community-based counselors in an effort to prevent the repetition of delinquent behavior among their clients and reduce the incidence of institutionalization.

The Section offers community evaluation and consultation to Family Court Judges to assist in dispositional hearings and to field counselors in obtaining appropriate services for youth. Psychologists also assist in carrying out such treatment as may be recommended by the Parole Board or institutional staff for students returning to the community sector. The primary mode of treatment in the community is family therapy to improve the parent-child relationship and thereby reduce the need for Agency intervention.

Parole Services

The Parole Section, under supervision of a Director, includes six Student Development Counselors, two assigned to each residential campus. These counselors function as liaisons between institutional and community-based staff, acting in consultation with the students' treatment teams and aftercare counselors to coordinate pre and post-commitment goals. Student Development Counselors also have the responsibility of preparing and presenting cases to the Parole Board for release consideration. The total number of cases presented to the Board for quarterly progress review in 1984-85 was 2,405.

The preparation of cases and Parole Board actions on cases reflect written guidelines established as mandated by the Youth Services Act of 1981 and adopted by the Board that October. These guidelines weigh the seriousness of the committing offense, the juvenile's overall judicial history and his behavior since institutionalization in identifying "zones" of months for the institutional stay. Each "zone" is a range, and the Board may elect to release a student early or detain the student longer than originally recommended in the presence of mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

Aftercare Violation Hearings

A Hearings Officer assigned to the Treatment Division is responsible for conducting probable cause hearings when a juvenile is alleged to have violated the terms of conditional release. If probable cause is established, the juvenile may be referred for formal proceedings before the Parole Board. During 1984-85, 114 preliminary hearings were held; the Board subsequently revoked parole in 31 cases and amended the conditional release rules in 29 others.

Substance Abuse Services

The Program Coordinator for Substance Abuse Services is responsible for the planning, development, implementation and coordination of substance abuse prevention, education and treatment programs in the Institutional and Community Divisions. Through contractual agreement with the Lexington-Richland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council a full range of assessment, treatment and referral services is provided for the

students at the correctional facilities. Additionally, a comprehensive alcohol and drug education curriculum is offered within the DYS school system. Throughout the State many local DYS offices have established working agreements with local alcohol and drug commissions to provide counseling and educational services to juveniles on probation and parole.

VOLUNTEERISM AT THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The South Carolina Department of Youth Services embraces the concept that volunteers can and do play an important role in the treatment of juvenile offenders and the general operations of the agency. They are not substitutes for staff members, but they strengthen and enhance the existing programs. The Agency is committed to maintaining a full scale volunteer program which includes recruitment, screening, training, evaluation and recognition. During this past year, 2,411 volunteers provided 103,985 hours of vital service in areas such as group activities and sponsorship, religion, education, tutoring, and restitution supervision.

Within the institutional setting, Chaplains use volunteers for religious education. Each year, the Southern Baptist Convention sponsors student summer missionaries from different states to work with youth for ten weeks. Church and civic groups frequently sponsor a cottage or an entire campus for recreational activities, parties, meals or worship services.

In the community, each regional office has staff members actively promoting the recruitment and utilization of volunteers and interns. Volunteers and interns participate in such areas as professional services, tutoring, counseling, sponsorship and coaching sport activities. Last year more than 500 volunteer restitution job site monitors supervised over 1,300 youth in a total of 44,383 service hours.

Donations to community and institutional programs help Departmental clients in many ways. During 1984-85, over \$41,000 in cash donations were received enabling youth in the community to participate in summer camping activities and the United States Youth Games. Selected institutionalized youth in the Scouting Program were able to attend Boy Scout camp. Merchandise donations ranged from clothing, Christmas gifts and books to camping supplies. Publishing companies have contributed approximately \$100,000 worth of new books to the agency for client use. Efforts such as these show youth that people and communities care about them and are involved in their well-being.

Two new groups of volunteers provided assistance to Youth Services clients in FY 85. Through the federally funded Action Program, ten Vista volunteers were made available to the Department. Vista Volunteers assigned to the community worked with DYS regional prevention specialists in prevention programming and fund raising while four Vista

Volunteers assigned to the institutions recruited, trained, and supervised volunteers for the student tutorial program. Foster grandparents have worked with the institution classroom teacher four hours a day since September 1984 providing individualized academic help to students.

The Department of Youth Services held an agency-wide reception in May, which coincided with National Volunteer Week, to honor its dedicated volunteers. More than 200 volunteers and staff members attended. Many outstanding volunteers received plaques from the Agency for their continued support.

Table III presents more detailed information about volunteer utilization including the type of services rendered, number of volunteers, hours of service, total dollar value for volunteer hours as set by the Governor's Office on Volunteerism, and an accounting of merchandise and cash donations.

TABLE III

Volunteer Utilization 1984-1985

I. Type of Service	Number of Volunteers	Hours	Dollar Value*
Group Activities	1,114	8,400	75,600
Restitution Site Sup.	500	44,383	399,477
Religion	177	6,066	54,594
Sponsor	156	9,563	86,067
Recreation	139	3,726	33,534
Education	125	2,245	20,205
Interns	66	14,602	°
Counseling	53	789	7,101
Advisory Board	33	1,088	14,144
School Assembly	15	45	405
Vista Volunteers	10	8,996	°
Professional Services	7	135	1,215
Student Missionaries	5	1,760	15,840
Medical	3	10	90
Foster grandparents	2	1,360	°
Wildlife	2	82	738
Clerical	2	660	3,300
Sex Education	1	45	405
Cooking	1	30	270
Total	2,411	103,985	\$712,985
 II. Merchandise Donations	134 Groups	—	\$135,922
	59 Indiv.	—	9,123
 III. Cash Donations	—	—	\$41,000

* Dollar value assigned according to guidelines published by the Governor's Office which does not provide for three categories of DYS volunteers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF 1984-85

Commissioner's Office

The Commissioner and the Agency Attorney presented nine legislative proposals involving various juvenile justice issues to the General Assembly. These legislative proposals were introduced in the General Assembly as committee bills by the Joint Legislative Committee on Children. Although none of these bills were enacted into law in 1985, it is anticipated that the General Assembly will favorably consider and enact several of the Agency's proposals in 1986.

Under specialized functions within the Commissioner's Office, the auditor performed 31 reviews, reporting findings to the Commissioner and appropriate Agency managers. Through the Ombudsmen, over 100 client allegations were investigated in accordance with the Child Protection Act. One hundred thirty (130) clients received exit interviews prior to their release from institutions which allowed for more diverse client input into Agency programs. An additional training program was implemented to provide staff with means to prevent allegations made against them.

Public Information efforts this year focused on increased public education and awareness through media interviews, press releases, speakers for groups, and tours. Visitors touring the institutions included Family Court Judges, Solicitors, Public Defenders, legislators and the 1984 Leadership South Carolina Group. The staff newsletter published quarterly was instrumental in keeping staff updated on agency programs. The public information director continued to spearhead and expand Agency involvement in the S. C. State Employee Wellness Project, Carolina Healthstyle.

Administration

During FY 1985, the Administrative Division received a "clear" audit from the State Budget and Control Board. Other advances in the financial area included successful automation of all purchase orders and comprehensive improvements in computerized record keeping. The Planning and Information Section completed a total upgrade of the Agency's computerized client tracking system. The upgrade included enhancements to existing system components and reports as well as the introduction of new and expanded components. Also during this year, a computerized cost allocation model was developed for the Agency by the University of South Carolina through a contractual arrangement. This system automatically generates end product unit costs when basic program activity and expense data are supplied.

In the physical plant area, a long needed project to automate maintenance records was initiated. The status of all buildings was surveyed in depth and a long-term maintenance schedule was developed for use in preparing the Agency's 5-year Permanent Improvement Plan. A major

contract to harvest timber was signed and nearly 100 acres of large pine forest was marketed. As a related component of this timber harvest, a "green belt" was cleared around Birchwood Campus and planted for pasture. Higher visibility was created for security. Connector roads between campuses were established and paved and security gates were constructed at the entrances of each of the four facilities.

The Department Training Section, with support and direction from program managers and the State Division of Human Resources, established a comprehensive pre-service training curriculum directed primarily toward juvenile correctional officers. This intensive 3-week program addresses a variety of needed skill areas including: fire safety, first aid, CPR, and prevention of aggressive behavior.

Community Programs

Among special events this year, Community Programs sponsored its annual summer camp for more than 100 clients, while St. Luke's Center sent a large contingent of youth to compete at the National Youth Games in New York City. Further, 190 youth under DYS supervision were accepted into the federally supported Summer Youth Employment Training Program which provides vital job skills training and income opportunities to disadvantaged, hard-to-place juveniles.

In the area of Support Services, point systems based on behavior were developed and implemented at the Charleston Place Group Home and the Crossroads Runaway Shelter to evaluate client progress based on individual treatment plans. Placement Specialists and foster parents participated in Foster Parent Training provided by the Child Welfare Institute from Atlanta.

The Restitution Program received national attention when it was selected as one of six national host training sites for the RESTTA initiative of the U.S. Department of Justice. South Carolina's program is recognized for its unique statewide application and public/private cooperation.

The Department's prevention specialists continued their efforts to infuse law related education concepts into social studies curriculum of elementary and middle schools by conducting awareness programs and teacher training workshops for school districts in sixteen counties. To strengthen these programs within the schools, National Consortium funds have been provided to institutionalize the curriculum and training. Additionally, prevention staff coordinated with the March of Dimes to conduct several workshops which trained volunteers to lead parenting seminars.

A major community prevention activity this year was the Department's co-sponsorship of the statewide Double Dutch rope jumping competitions with McDonalds' restaurants and the YWCA. Over two hundred jumpers competed in the state finals held at Charles Towne Landing. The South

Carolina state champions finished fifth in the world finals in Philadelphia.

Institutional Programs

In order to meet the goal of quality treatment by qualified employees, the Institutional Division expanded Juvenile Correctional Officer (JCO) training requirements from one week to three, with other direct service employees completing two weeks of training. By March 1, 1986, all JCO's, including those already on staff, must be certified in CPR, Basic First Aid, and Self-Defense. State appropriations approved in 1984-85 will add nine social work positions to the institutional treatment program in 1985-86. New staff will be assigned to Willow Lane and John G. Richards Campuses, which have the largest portion of the institutional population.

Implementation of a jogging program, a weightlifting program, an expansion of the scouting program from one post to four, and the establishment of 4-H Clubs introduced new developmental activities. An agreement was signed with the Animal Protection League to establish a shelter and pet therapy program on DYS property. Having youth involved in community activities which can be continued outside the institutional setting enhances the prognosis for success upon their release.

The use of the maximum security units continues to be curtailed with a capacity held to 25 in each of the three units. Enhanced behavior management programs were implemented to allow more clients to remain on regular campus.

Education

During the 1984-85 school year, 75 computers were purchased for the mathematics, reading, and special education programs at Birchwood High School and Willow Lane Junior High School, using Education Improvement Act funds for remedial education. The purchase of these computers and the accompanying software programs represents a major commitment by the district and the agency to computer assisted instruction.

Education is proud to report on the academic progress of its students who, over the past ten years, have earned 52 high school diplomas and 288 GED certificates. Twenty-seven GED certificates were awarded this past year. Students in the Chapter I Program gained one month academically in reading and mathematics for each month of enrollment in the DYS schools.

Also, during FY 1984-85, 210 DYS clients completed an adjustment program which focused primarily on job-seeking skills, job-survival skills, appearance, activities of daily living, and communication skills. Each student received one hour of instruction per week in a classroom setting conducted by Vocational staff. Junior Achievement sponsored a Project

Business course for Birchwood High School students teaching the fundamentals of personal budget management and small business management.

In January, 1985, a Work Adjustment Training program was organized to provide a simulated work setting for DYS students who may not be succeeding in a regular vocational classroom. The program strives to develop basic work skills and appropriate work behavior. Contract work has included projects from Metroplex, Allied Fibers, and Shakespeare industries.

The South Carolina Department of Vocational Rehabilitation has continued to be involved with the special education program and has served approximately 30% of the DYS students receiving special services. The Vocational Rehabilitation program continues with clients when they are released from DYS. During 1984-85, 375 clients were served, with 264 cases transferred to VR offices throughout the state for the continuation of services.

Treatment Services

Institutional psychology provided a psychologist for each residential campus, and community psychology provided two additional psychologists for two underserved regions of the state. Training and supervision in both psychology sections increased the amount of family therapy provided to DYS clients. Medical Staff now provides basic medical services at the cottage level, reducing the need to transport hundreds of students to the Infirmary for minor medical attention.

A part-time pharmacist has been employed, a pharmacy has been constructed, and a pharmacy permit received. More comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse services have also been provided. The Treatment Division is proud of its increasing level of specialized services to Agency clients.

GOALS FOR 1985-86

During the coming year, the South Carolina Department of Youth Services will continue in its efforts to develop alternative programs within the community and to optimize existing resources. Toward this overall goal, each organizational division has identified specific goals which are as follows.

In the *Administrative Division*, goals for 85-86 are directed toward enhancement of existing services and activities. Many of these enhancements involve automation of internal systems which have been handled manually. Scheduled for automation are: a perpetual inventory system for the central warehouse, a simplified budget management report with graphs, a complete job applicant and employee qualification file and a motor vehicle maintenance program.

A major goal for FY 85-86 will be the successful extension of the Agency's client management information system (MIS) into the institutional setting. In the past, the MIS resource was available only to the Community Programs area. During 85-86, MIS will be available to institutional managers. This expansion will enhance the Agency's ability to monitor the status of clients while in a central institution in Columbia.

Community Programs in the prevention area will endeavor to expand law-related education offerings in public schools and sponsor additional Youth Speak-Outs while continuing the emphasis on parenting skills. At the Intake level, increased availability of diversion options such as arbitration and the Juveniles and the Law program together will operate on a statewide basis to reduce the number of first offenders who undergo judicial processing.

Ongoing Community Program goals include monitoring and expanding restitution activity to ensure that service standards are met while providing training to the southeast region of the country in restitution services. The number of referrals and acceptances to the Summer Youth Employment Training Program are to be increased ensuring that service standards are met. A survey of probationers' parents will be repeated to assess their perceptions of services being provided to their children. Efforts also will continue to balance and reduce probation/aftercare caseloads and field test a new treatment format focusing on pro-social skills.

Support services will expand specialized foster care services through contracts with the Mentor Program, a private in-home placement agency which provides intensive treatment services. Within residential support services, skills building will be used in conjunction with behavior modification in Agency group homes as the primary treatment modality.

The Beaufort Marine Institute, the second marine program established

in South Carolina, will be fully operational for selected repeat offenders, as an alternative to institutionalization.

Institutional Goals

As the Institutional Division continues to be innovative in treatment and therapy, several goals were set for the coming year. The Division will establish and implement an "Outdoor Adventure Program" in the form of a short-term wilderness experience. A Pet Therapy program will be started through contractual agreement with the Animal Protection League. The APL will provide lost and abandoned animals and DYS will provide a shelter. A barn building no longer in use on the institutional grounds will be renovated for the animal shelter and students will be taught the skills required to care for the animals. The program will also be used as a form of restitution by having clients perform tasks as a condition of court ordered community service restitution.

A residential program designed to house the most severely emotionally and educationally handicapped male clients will be implemented this next year. The program is designed for a group of up to 12 male clients who meet established criteria and will live in a family-like dorm setting working with a special team of staff. Another therapeutic, skills oriented program will be the continuation of the Christmas Tree Farm. Seedlings, planted by the students, will be tended by clients to teach job related skills. Mature trees will be ready in about five years for harvesting.

An ever present goal at DYS is to increase security and decrease the number of escapes. Closer supervision of clients by institutional staff as well as an internal "get tough" policy on escapees will be used as a deterrent.

Education

A major emphasis on remedial education as required by the Education Improvement Act of 1984 will focus on remedial activities for students in grades 7-12 who score at or below the 25th percentile on the Basic Skills Assessment Program (BSAP) in the areas of reading, mathematics, and/or writing. The education staff will also serve other eligible DYS students for whom remedial funding is received.

To meet the remedial needs of DYS students, a computerized classroom management system will be utilized to ensure the diagnosis of a remedial student's deficiencies in the skill areas of reading, mathematics, and/or writing, and teaching to those deficiencies. The management system will also ensure that the teaching is provided at the proper placement on the skills continuum, and that an individual of progress is assessed at regular intervals.

Education staff will provide a vital component in the new institutional program for severely emotional and behaviorally disturbed youth.

Treatment

Treatment Services in its Medical Unit will continue to provide more opportunities for in-service training to its staff members. Primary goals for the Dental Unit are to emphasize dental health education and to extend more routine treatment to more students.

Community Psychology anticipates increases in the number of case management consultations, family therapy groups, interagency programs, treatment team staffings, clinic days in the family courts, and assistance to the Agency Training Section. Institutional Psychology will concentrate on increasing input into program planning, increasing the availability of individual and family therapy, assessment, consultation and research, and expanding treatment, monitoring and placement efforts for special needs clients. Community psychology will establish a Special Needs Advocacy Committee to join with the system already established in institutional psychology to provide a continuum of services to handicapped children.

Parole Services will continue to facilitate the flow of communication between institutional and field staff, and strive to maintain smooth working relationships with the Family Courts. Substance Abuse Services has identified goals of strengthening linkages between DYS county offices and local alcohol and drug commissions, expanding the use of Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous as support groups for institutionalized clients, developing a system of referral to local Narcotics and Alcoholics Anonymous groups for clients being returned to the community and establishing a progress monitoring capability for youth with severe substance abuse problems.

Through the continued leadership and commitment of the Youth Services Board, the Commissioner, and Departmental staff, the goals set for 1985-86 will enhance the quality of services available to youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system in South Carolina. In delivering these services the Department will maintain both an attitude of pride in past accomplishments and a progressive outlook for the future, ever cognizant of the importance of its role in developing capable young people.

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YOUTH SERVICES
1984-1985**

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 Reverend Horace B. Youngblood Columbia, South Carolina
 Chaplain (*ex officio*)

Through the continued leadership and commitment of the Youth Services Board, the Commissioner, and Departmental staff, the goals set for 1983-84 will enhance the quality of services available to youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system in South Carolina. In delivering these services, the Department will maintain an attitude of pride in past accomplishments and a progressive outlook for the future, ever cognizant of the importance of its role in developing capable young people.

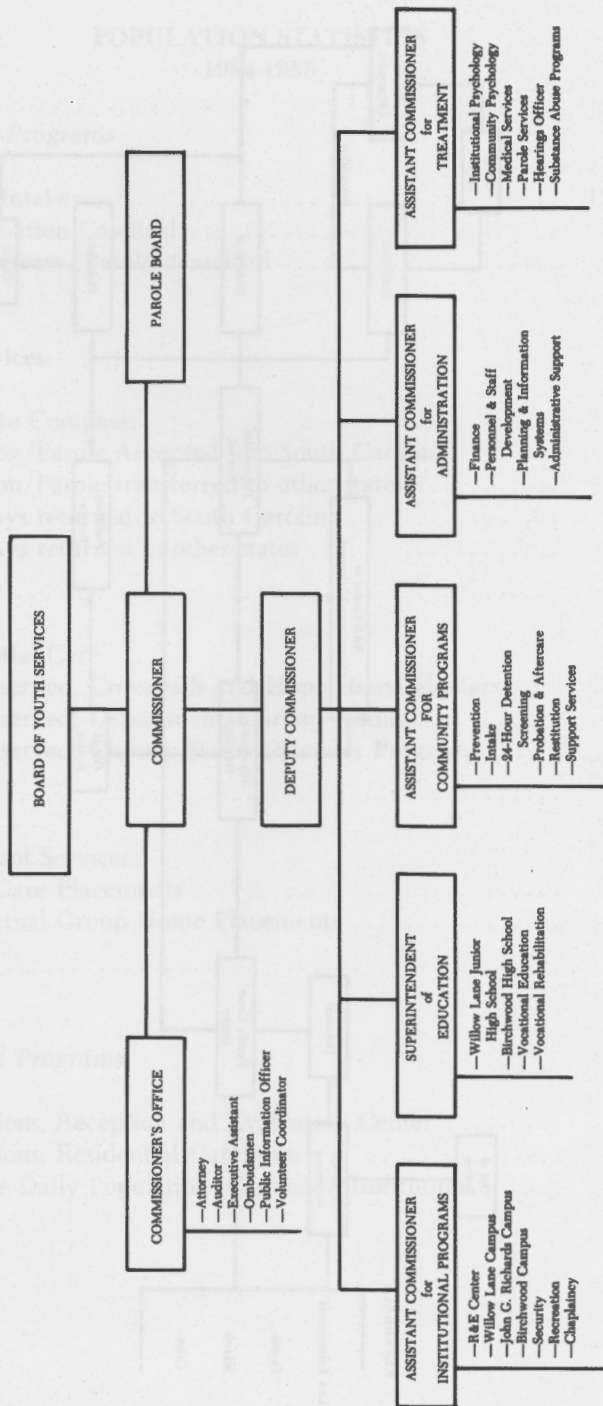
**MEMBERS OF THE
STATE JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD
1984-1985**

Mrs. Leola Dewitt, *Chairman* Florence, South Carolina
 Ms. Linda J. Pearson, *Vice Chairman* Enoree, South Carolina
 Mrs. Jo Bell, *Secretary* Greenville, South Carolina
 Dr. William L. Arthur Columbia, South Carolina
 Dr. Dill D. Beckman Columbia, South Carolina
 Mr. Curtis Benbow Charleston, South Carolina
 Mr. James P. Coggins, Jr. Newberry, South Carolina
 Mr. Wallace D. Connor, Esquire Kingstree, South Carolina
 Rev. Z. L. Grady Charleston, South Carolina
 Mr. Earl Danny Scott West Columbia, South Carolina

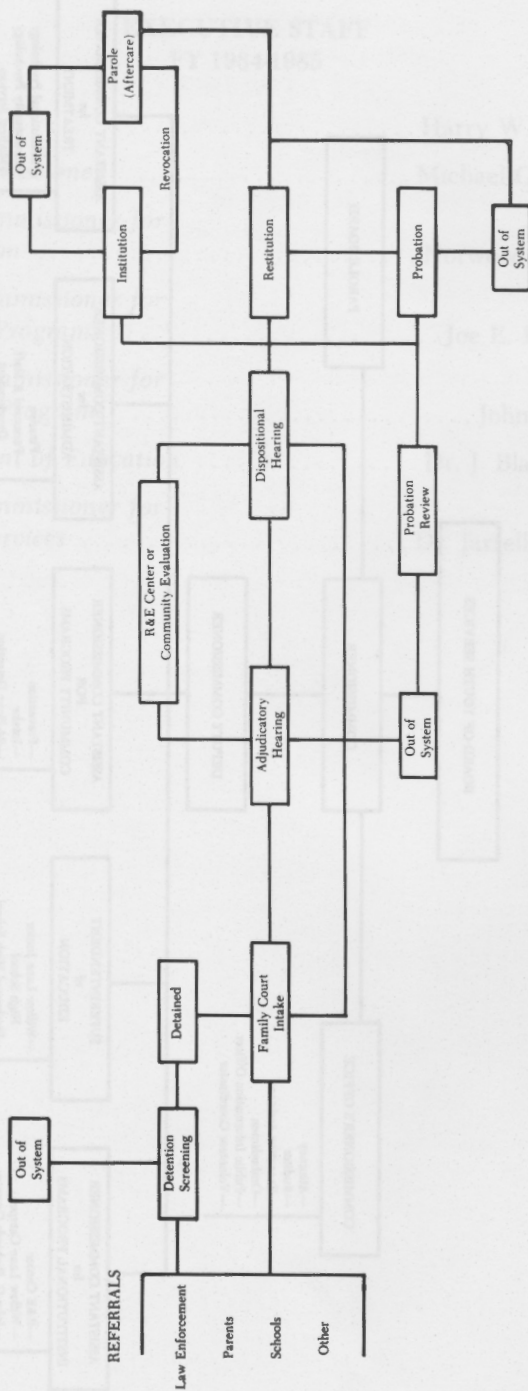
EXECUTIVE STAFF
FY 1984-1985

Commissioner Harry W. Davis, Jr.
Deputy Commissioner Michael G. LeFever
Assistant Commissioner for
Administration Norwood I. Church
Assistant Commissioner for
Community Programs Joe E. Benton, Jr.
Assistant Commissioner for
Institutional Programs John E. Moore
Superintendent of Education Dr. J. Blaine Kollar
Assistant Commissioner for
Treatment Services Dr. Jarrell M. Smith

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FY 1984-85



JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW CHART



POPULATION STATISTICS 1984-1985

Community Programs

Referrals to Intake	12,872
Average Probation Caseload	3,320
Average Aftercare (Parole) Caseload	429

Support Services:

Interstate Compact:	
Probation/Parole Accepted into South Carolina	122
Probation/Parole transferred to other states	133
Runaways returned to South Carolina	128
Runaways returned to other states	142
Total	525

Residential Care:	
Clients served, Crossroads and Hope House Shelters	665
Clients served, Departmental Group Homes	170
Clients served, Chronic Status Offender Program	125
Total	960

Placement Services:	
Foster Care Placements	286
Contractual Group Home Placements	670
Total	956

Institutional Programs

Admissions, Reception and Evaluation Center	1,733
Admissions, Residential Campuses	730
Average Daily Population (Caseload), Institutions	549

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FY 84-85

	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$	Disbursements	Balance
I. Office Of Commissioner						
Personnel	\$ 323,714.24	00	00	\$ 323,714.24	\$ 323,714.24	\$ 00
Per Diem	8,000.00	00	00	8,000.00	7,778.00	221.00
Contractual Services	35,076.00	00	00	35,076.00	35,075.96	.04
Supplies & Materials	4,951.00	00	139.39	4,990.39	4,989.46	.93
Fixed Charges and Contributions	2,112.00	00	00	2,112.00	2,111.69	.31
Travel	22,741.00	00	00	22,741.00	22,740.79	.21
Equipment	1,169.00	00	00	1,169.00	1,168.29	.71
Case Services	00	00	1,525.11	1,525.11	1,525.11	00
Transportation	320.00	00	00	320.00	319.81	.19
TOTAL	\$ 397,393.24	00	\$ 1,564.50	\$ 398,947.74	\$ 398,924.35	\$ 223.39
II. Institutional Programs						
Classified	\$ 4,967,760.68	00	00	\$ 4,967,760.68	\$ 4,967,506.59	\$ 254.09
Temporary Positions	480.00	00	00	480.00	262.50	217.50
Student Earnings	14,178.00	00	00	14,178.00	12,397.55	1,781.45
Contractual Services	143,976.00	240.00	00	144,216.00	144,215.04	.96
Supplies & Materials	182,841.00	00	00	182,841.00	182,840.12	.88
Fixed Charges and Contributions	24,788.00	00	00	24,788.00	24,787.48	.52
Travel	11,052.00	370.00	00	11,449.00	11,448.25	.75
Equipment	23,763.00	00	00	23,763.00	23,762.26	.74
Case Services	13,488.00	00	00	13,488.00	13,487.82	.18
Purchase for Resale	00	00	40,075.97	40,075.97	40,075.97	00
Light, Power, Heat	428,442	00	1,584.27	430,026.27	428,913.10	1,113.17
Transportation	35,800.00	00	00	35,800.00	35,798.83	.17
TOTAL	\$ 5,846,569.68	637.00	\$ 41,560.24	\$ 5,888,366.92	\$ 5,886,496.51	\$ 2,370.41
III. Vocational Rehabilitation						
Special Item	\$ 53,661.00	00	\$ 4,480.00	\$ 58,150.00	\$ 55,808.52	\$ 2,340.48
IV. Educational Services						
Classified	\$ 153,925.89	\$ 137,117.22	\$ 00	\$ 291,047.11	\$ 291,047.11	\$ 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — Continued FY 84-85

	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$	Disbursements	Balance
Unclassified	816,563.00	253,457.73	574,195.05	1,644,215.78	1,639,015.30	5,200.48
Temporary Positions	18,018.38	00	19,176.78	37,195.16	36,861.63	333.53
Contractual Services	36,684.00	1,882.85	3,098.39	41,664.74	41,663.75	.99
Supplies & Materials	60,186.00	20,860.92	16,234.38	97,281.31	97,272.58	18.73
Fixed Charges & Contributions	11,883.00	292.50	00	12,095.50	12,094.95	.55
Travel	3,882.00	1,136.87	542.34	5,561.11	5,560.17	.94
Equipment	21,892.00	25,238.52	62,139.92	109,330.44	109,140.06	190.38
Case Services	00	4,450.00	00	4,450.00	4,450.00	00
Light, Power, Heat	66,283.00	00	12,606.98	78,889.98	78,543.21	346.77
Transportation	1,096.00	00	00	1,096.00	1,093.79	221.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,190,307.27	\$ 444,466.11	\$ 687,963.75	\$ 2,322,767.13	\$ 2,316,672.55	\$ 6,313.37

V. Community Programs

Classified	\$ 4,893,503.40	\$ 260,927.52	\$ 00	\$ 5,144,430.92	\$ 5,144,301.77	\$ 129.15
Temporary Positions	15,975.00	00	00	15,975.00	15,972.84	2.16
Contract Agents	137,215.00	00	00	137,215.00	137,186.00	29.00
Contractual Services	978,093.45	24,017.78	9,286.34	1,011,397.57	1,011,397.30	.27
Supplies & Materials	115,025.68	7,592.77	9,883.00	132,511.65	132,501.44	10.21
Fixed Charges & Contributions	113,311.12	10,143.38	289.90	123,744.40	123,743.53	.87
Travel	246,303.00	2,024.05	6,460.40	256,817.45	256,817.25	.20
Equipment	98,818.00	3,211.20	3,248.01	66,277.21	66,276.78	.43
Petty Cash	150.00	00	00	150.00	150.00	00
Late Charges	5.55	00	00	5.55	00	5.55
Case Services	544,231.00	108,324.90	15,350.75	667,906.65	667,109.39	797.26
Light, Power, Heat	48,007.00	2,239.80	00	50,236.80	50,236.39	.51
Transportation	21,473.00	00	867.78	22,340.78	22,340.37	.41
Stipends	170.00	00	00	170.00	169.15	.85
TOTAL	\$ 7,165,281.40	\$ 418,471.40	\$ 45,426.18	\$ 7,629,178.98	\$ 7,628,202.21	\$ 976.77

VI. Juvenile Restitution

.....	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 00
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT — Continued FY 84-85

	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$	Disbursements	Balance
VII. Residential Treatment/ Emotional Handicapped	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 53,931.22	\$ 1,068.78
VIII. Onoonee Group Home	\$ 23,871.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 23,871.00	\$ 23,838.20	\$ 32.80
IX. Administrative Services						
Classified	\$ 1,780,975.55	\$ 137,815.69	\$ 00	\$ 1,918,791.24	\$ 1,918,791.04	\$.20
Temporary Help	27,842.86	00	00	27,842.86	27,842.22	.64
Contractual Services	410,289.00	1,930.29	35,387.32	447,606.61	447,606.22	.39
Supplies	312,922.00	205,825.82	51,487.02	570,244.84	570,244.07	.77
Fixed Charges	234,860.00	00	5,340.30	240,200.30	240,121.52	78.78
Travel	19,465.00	219.70	00	19,684.70	19,684.57	.13
Equipment	283,920.00	453.54	14,411.74	278,785.28	278,682.94	102.34
Late Charges	30.00	00	00	30.00	29.45	.55
Light, Power, Heat	74,610.00	7,958.77	5,181.28	87,750.05	87,749.15	.90
Transportation	18,300.00	00	00	18,300.00	18,299.38	.62
Permanent Improvements	00	00	52,670.26	52,670.26	52,670.26	00
TOTAL	\$ 3,143,214.41	\$ 354,203.81	\$ 164,467.92	\$ 3,661,906.14	\$ 3,661,720.82	\$ 185.32
X. Treatment Services						
Classified	\$ 867,576.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 867,576.00	\$ 867,107.09	\$ 468.91
Temporary Help	23,500.00	00	00	23,500.00	21,513.70	1,986.30
Overtime and Shift Differential	4,630.00	00	00	4,630.00	4,628.00	2.00
Contractual Services	57,676.00	00	00	57,676.00	57,675.46	.54
Supplies	15,655.00	00	00	15,655.00	15,654.63	.37
Fixed Charges	13,738.59	00	00	13,738.59	13,738.55	.04
Travel	17,469.00	00	00	17,469.00	17,468.73	.27
Equipment	2,423.41	00	00	2,423.41	2,419.76	3.65
Case Services	304,651.00	00	00	304,651.00	304,650.00	.98
Light, Power, Heat	14,749.00	00	00	14,749.00	14,748.91	.09
Transportation	602.00	00	00	602.00	601.40	.60
TOTAL	\$ 1,332,690.00	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 1,332,690.00	\$ 1,320,226.25	\$ 2,463.75
XI. Employer Contributions	\$ 2,713,649.00	\$ 160,756.12	\$ 104,053.39	\$ 2,978,458.51	\$ 2,962,285.25	\$ 16,173.26
XII. Permanent Improvements	\$ 00	\$ 00	\$ 393,498.72	\$ 393,498.72	\$ 393,498.72	\$ 00
GRAND TOTAL	\$22,028,627.00	\$1,378,534.44	\$1,413,203.70	\$24,820,365.14	\$24,788,435.60	\$31,929.54

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — Continued FY 84-85

	State \$	Federal \$	Other \$	Total \$	Disbursements	Balance
Department of Youth Services						
Classified	\$12,923,024.76	\$ 535,860.43	\$	00	\$13,458,032.84	\$ 852.35
Unclassified	870,998.00	253,457.73	574,195.05	00	1,693,450.30	5,200.48
Temporary Help	85,816.24	00	19,176.78	00	104,993.02	2,540.13
Per Diem	8,000.00	00	00	00	7,779.00	221.00
Overtime and Shift Differential	4,630.00	00	00	00	4,628.00	2.00
Inmate Earnings	14,179.00	00	00	00	12,397.55	1,781.45
Contractual Agents	137,215.00	00	00	00	137,186.00	29.00
Contractual Services	1,661,794.45	28,070.42	47,772.05	00	1,737,636.92	1,737,633.73
Supplies	680,890.88	234,279.51	77,763.80	00	1,002,934.19	31.89
Fixed Charges	400,642.71	10,405.88	5,630.20	00	416,678.79	416,597.72
Travel	322,932.00	3,777.62	7,032.64	00	333,742.26	333,739.76
Equipment	372,985.41	28,963.26	79,799.67	00	481,748.34	481,450.09
Permanent Improvements	00	00	52,670.26	00	52,670.26	52,670.26
Purchase for Resale	00	00	40,075.97	00	40,075.97	40,075.97
Case Services	862,370.00	112,774.90	16,875.86	00	992,020.76	991,222.24
Petty Cash	150.00	00	00	00	150.00	150.00
Late Charges	35.55	00	00	00	35.55	35.55
Light, Power, Heat	632,091.00	10,188.57	19,372.53	00	661,652.10	661,190.66
Transportation	77,521.00	00	887.78	00	78,398.78	78,394.78
Stipends	170.00	00	00	00	170.00	169.15
Employee Contributions	2,713,949.00	160,756.12	104,053.39	00	2,978,758.51	2,962,285.25
Permanent Improvements Project	00	00	363,425.72	00	363,425.72	363,425.72
Special Items						
Vocational Rehabilitation	53,861.00	00	4,489.00	00	58,150.00	55,809.52
Juvenile Restoration	117,000.00	00	00	00	117,000.00	117,000.00
Residential Treatment/Emotionally Handicapped	55,000.00	00	00	00	55,000.00	53,931.22
Oconee Group Home	23,817.00	00	00	00	23,871.00	23,838.20
GRAND TOTAL	\$22,028,627.00	\$1,378,534.44	\$1,413,203.70	\$24,820,365.14	\$24,768,435.60	\$31,929.54